AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

Please replace the claims with the claims provided in the listing below wherein status, amendments, additions and cancellations are indicated.

1. (Currently Amended) A method for manufacturing ~~of~~ a screen plate including ~~the~~ a screen printing plate, wherein said screen printing plate ~~using~~ utilizes an image[[,]] or an electronic stencil ~~and the like in order~~ to print the image ~~to printed~~ onto an object, said method comprising:

preventing ~~generating~~ generation of a moire including moire fringes and ~~a~~ ~~spot produced~~ spots by ~~piling up the formation which the point and line~~ successively printing parts of the image so that points and lines of the image are distributed regularly and geometrically, ~~one~~ by performing the steps of: setting a dot angle ~~of~~ for each printing ~~colors~~ color needed for printing ~~of the~~ said screen plate at ~~a~~ predetermined ~~angle~~ angles; and matching a screen angle with ~~the~~ each said dot angle; and

forming the screen plate ~~including~~ which includes a screen and a frame, by stretching the screen.

2. (Currently Amended) ~~A~~ The method for manufacturing ~~of~~ a screen plate according to claim 1, wherein ~~the~~ said printing colors needed for printing ~~of the~~ said screen plate ~~is a~~ comprise yellow, magenta, black and cyan.

3. (Currently Amended) ~~A~~ The method for manufacturing ~~of~~ a screen plate according to claim 1, wherein ~~the~~ said dot angle ~~of the~~ in said moire preventing step is set ~~alternatively~~ at 6 to 8 degrees for yellow (Y), at 21 to 23 degrees for magenta (M), at 51 to 53 degrees for black (K), and at 79 to 81 degrees for cyan (C), ~~capable of preventing the~~ in order to prevent moire generation ~~of the moire~~.

4. (Currently Amended) ~~A~~ The method for manufacturing ~~of~~ a screen plate according to claim 1, wherein ~~the~~ said moire-preventing step is performed ~~to rotate the~~ by rotating said screen ~~to~~ in a horizontal direction ~~up~~ to ~~the~~ a position of no moire.

5. (Withdrawn, Currently Amended) ~~A~~ The method for manufacturing ~~of~~ a screen plate according to claim 1, wherein ~~the~~ said moire-preventing step is performed ~~to convert~~ by converting image data expressed ~~the~~ as a gradation ~~by the~~ which is a ratio of dot size ~~of dot~~ to image data, expressed ~~the~~ as a number of dots per minute ~~dot~~.

6. (Withdrawn, Currently Amended) A method for manufacturing of a screen plate according to claim 1, wherein the image is downloaded to a computer as electronic data, processed an electronic retouch correction and the like to the data, and converting the correction processing data to dot data.

7. (Currently Amended) A screen plate comprising:

a screen ~~arranged with~~ having a positive film image, capable of ~~preventing~~ being printed without generating ~~of a~~ moire including moire fringes and ~~a spot~~ spots, produced by ~~piling up the formation which the point and line~~ successively printing points and lines of the image so that said points and lines of said image are distributed regularly and geometrically, ~~one of~~ by setting a dot angle of each printing ~~colors~~ color needed for printing ~~of~~ the screen plate at a predetermined angle and matching a screen angle, to which said screen is rotated, with the dot ~~angle~~ angles to achieve a no moire condition; and

a frame ~~fixed the~~ fixedly attached to said screen.

8. (New) A method for manufacturing a screen plate for printing a moiré-free positive colorized image onto an object from a color image that has been digitally transcribed from an original image source into a negative image thereof, which

negative image is reversed to a positive image upon being adhesively printed onto the object, the method comprising:

a) determining an electronic screen line density of a number of screen lines per inch of an electronic image source which is to be converted into a digitized image that is to be printed onto the object;

b) identifying component colors of the image to be printed;

c) determining parameters for forming a dot screen by assigning a first dot screen angle to each component color at which a first application of that color is to be applied to the object by the dot screen and at which that color can be optimally viewed when printed onto the object, so as to produce a moiré-free image on the object, the dot screen angle for each color component being independently assigned based on a nature of a material from which the object onto which the digitized image to be printed is made;

d) assigning a second dot screen angle to each component color at which a second application of that component color is to be applied to the object and at which that component color is to be viewed when printed onto the object, so as to produce a moiré-free image on the object;

e) determining and selecting a spot shape for dots of the component colors on the dot screen to be printed onto the object;

f) determining a dot screen line density that is at least four times the electronic screen line density;

g) forming a positive film dot screen of the screen plate by applying the component colors to the positive film screen at the first and second dot screen angles in the selected spot shape and in the determined dot screen line intensity;

h) mounting the positive film dot screen on a mesh screen support having a predetermined screen line density of a number of screen lines per inch; and

i) mounting the mesh screen support in a frame to form the screen plate.

9. (New) The method according to claim 8, wherein the second dot screen angle for each component color is one of an opposite angle or a right angle to the first dot screen angle for that color component.

10. (New) The method according to claim 8, wherein the electronic screen line density is from 30 – 75 lines per inch, and the dot screen line density is from 120 – 300 lines per inch.

11. (New) The method according to claim 8, wherein the positive film dot screen is made from a substance selected from the group consisting of: silk, ethylene glycol – terephthalic acid condensation polymer, nylon, polyester, and stainless steel.

12. (New) The method according to claim 8, wherein the frame is made from a substance selected from the group consisting of: aluminum and wood.

13. (New) The method according to claim 8, wherein the spot shape is selected from the group consisting of: circular, elliptical, lozenge-shaped, square, linear, and cross-shaped.

14. (New) The method according to claim 11, wherein the substance from which the positive film dot screen is made is selected based on a nature of a material of the object onto which the digitized image is to be printed.

15. (New) The method according to claim 8, wherein the component colors include at least: yellow, magenta, black, and cyan.

16. (New) The method according to claim 15, wherein the first dot screen angles for the component colors are: 6 to 8 degrees for yellow; 21 to 23 degrees for magenta; 51 to 53 degrees for black; and 79 to 81 degrees for cyan.

17. (New) The method according to claim 16, wherein the first dot screen angles for the component colors are: 7 degrees for yellow; 22 degrees for magenta; 52 degrees for black; and 80 degrees for cyan.

18. (New) A method for printing a moiré-free digitized image onto an object comprising applying a plurality of overprinted component images onto the object using a plurality of screen plates manufactured according to claim 8, wherein there is a difference in screen angle for each component color between subsequently utilized screen plates.

19. (New) The method according to claim 18 , wherein the difference in screen angle for each component color between subsequently utilized screen plates is 30 degrees.

20. (New) A method for manufacturing a screen plate for printing a moiré-free positive colorized image onto an object from a color image that has been digitally transcribed from an original image source into a negative image thereof, which negative image is reversed to a positive image upon being adhesively printed onto the object, the method comprising:

a) determining an electronic screen line density of a number of screen lines per inch of an electronic image source which is to be converted into a digitized image that is to be printed onto the object;

b) identifying component colors of the image to be printed;

c) determining parameters for forming a dot screen by assigning a first dot screen angle to each component color at which a first application of that color is to be applied to the object by the dot screen and at which that color can be

optimally viewed when printed onto the object, so as to produce a moiré-free image on the object, the dot screen angle for each color component being independently assigned based on a nature of a material from which the object onto which the digitized image to be printed is made;

d) assigning a second dot screen angle to each component color at which a second application of that component color is to be applied to the object and at which that component color is to be viewed when printed onto the object, so as to produce a moiré-free image on the object;

e) determining and selecting a spot shape for dots of the component colors on the dot screen to be printed onto the object;

f) determining a dot screen line density that is at least four times the electronic screen line density;

g) forming a positive film dot screen of the screen plate by applying the component colors to the positive film screen at the first and second dot screen angles in the selected spot shape and in the determined dot screen line intensity;

h) rotating the positive film dot screen and the mesh screen support with respect to one another to an angle at which a moiré-free condition exists;

i) mounting the positive film dot screen on a mesh screen support having a predetermined screen line density of a number of screen lines per inch; and

j) mounting the mesh screen support in a frame to form the screen plate.